

## **Remarks**

Applicants thank the Examiner for returning the signed and initialed copies of the PTO-1449 forms corresponding to the Information Disclosure Statements filed on January 11, 2002, August 20, 2002, January 27, 2003, June 30, 2003, and December 9, 2003. However, a signed and initialed copy of the PTO-1449 form corresponding to the Information Disclosure Statement that was filed on May 24, 2002 was not received. For the Examiner's convenience Applicants have included a copy of that Information Disclosure Statement, including a copy of the original date-stamped filing receipt, and request that the Examiner consider the references included therein.

Claims 1-40 are pending in this application. Solely in an effort to expedite prosecution, claims 1-4, 7-13, 19-23, 29-33, 39, and 40 are currently amended. No claims are added or canceled. No new subject matter has been added. In view of the foregoing amendment and the following remarks, allowance of all the claims pending in the application is requested.

### **Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. § 102**

The Examiner has rejected claims 1-4, 6, 11-14, 16, 21-24, 26, 31-34, and 36 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as allegedly being anticipated by Peng *et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 6,252,671). Applicants traverse this rejection on the following basis.

Claim 1 recites, among other things, evaluating at least a portion of the character string by comparing each of the characters in the portion of the character string to a plurality of predetermined candidate character sets to determine one or more matches between the plurality of predetermined candidate character sets and the characters in the portion of the character string. Independent claims 11, 21, and 31 include similar recitations, among other things.

In an exemplary embodiment, a textual message may be tested against a plurality of character sets by creating a bit mask from each of the character sets and parsing the textual message using the bit masks to return logical values that may flag the character sets that survive the character-by-character scan (see the Specification at page 9, line 23 – page 10, line 6). The logical values may be used to determine

matches between the characters in the textual message and the character sets (see the Specification at page 10, lines 8 – 14).

Peng, on the other hand, appears to disclose an apparatus that downloads a font available on a computer to a printer that supports a page description language such as PostScript (see Peng at col. 2, lines 15 – 19). Peng teaches that, by utilizing font descriptions encoded in the page description language, the apparatus enables both horizontal and vertical fonts to be downloaded, and facilitates the downloading of fonts that include more than 16K glyphs while reducing unnecessary processing and data storage requirements on the printer (see Peng at col. 2, line 21 – col. 3, line 14). In other words, the apparatus of Peng relies on information related to the downloaded font that is encoded in the page description language to make certain determinations about the font, but does not examine the actual characters, or glyphs, included in the font by comparing the characters with pre-determined candidate character sets. Therefore, Peng does not disclose evaluating at least a portion of the character string by comparing each of the characters in the portion of the character string to a plurality of predetermined candidate character sets to determine one or more matches between the plurality of predetermined candidate character sets and the characters in the portion of the character string.

Accordingly, the rejection of claim 1 must be withdrawn. Independent claims 11, 21, and 31 are allowable over Peng for at least for similar reasons. Claims 2-4, 6, 12-14, 16, 22-24, 26, 32-34, and 36 depend from and add additional features to corresponding ones of independent claims 1, 11, 21, and 31. Therefore, claims 2-4, 6, 12-14, 16, 22-24, 26, 32-34, and 36 are allowable, by virtue of their dependency, as well as for the features that they add to the independent claims.

### ***Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. § 103***

The Examiner has rejected claims 5, 15, 25, and 35 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as allegedly being obvious over Peng in view of Schulze (U.S. Patent No. 6,167,369). Applicants traverse this rejection on the following basis.

The Examiner admits that Peng fails to disclose that the at least one group of characters is an n-gram and relies on Schulze to teach this feature. Schulze discloses that n-grams may be used to facilitate probabilistic analysis of whether a language is predominant (see the Office Action at page 5, paragraph 25). Schulze is apparently drawn to automatically identifying a predominant language of a document based on both probability data and word data. However, Schulze does not teach or suggest the deficiencies of Peng discussed above. Therefore, even if Examiner's allegation with respect to Schulze is accepted, claims 5, 15, 25, and 35 are distinguishable over the cited references at least because the combination of Peng and Schulze fail to provide the features of independent claims 1, 11, 21, and 31.

The Examiner has rejected claims 7-10, 17-20, 27-30, and 37-40 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as allegedly being obvious over Peng. Applicants traverse this rejection on the following basis.

With respect to claims 7, 17, 27, and 37, the Examiner admits that Peng does not disclose the step of logically ANDing the at least one identification (see the Office Action, *e.g.*, at page 6, paragraph 30). The Examiner apparently takes Official Notice that modifying the disclosed apparatus of Peng to AND the identifications would have been obvious (see the Office Action, *e.g.*, at page 6, paragraph 30). Even if the Examiner's allegations with respect to the knowledge generally available at the time of invention, and the motivation for modifying Peng are accepted *arguendo*, Peng still does not teach or suggest all of the features of the claimed invention. Claims 7, 17, 27, and 37 depend from claims 1, 11, 21, and 31, respectively, and therefore are patentable over Peng for the reasons presented above. Therefore the rejections of these claims must be withdrawn.

With respect to claims 8, 18, 28, and 38, the Examiner admits that Peng does not disclose the step of logically ANDing the at least one identification until a single identification is determined (see the Office Action, *e.g.*, at page 6, paragraph 31). The Examiner apparently takes Official Notice that modifying the disclosed apparatus of Peng to AND the identifications until a single identification is determined would have

been obvious (see the Office Action, e.g., at page 6, paragraph 31). Even if the Examiner's allegations with respect to the knowledge generally available at the time of invention, and the motivation for modifying Peng are accepted *arguendo*, Peng still does not teach or suggest all of the features of the claimed invention. Claims 8, 18, 28, and 38 depend from claims 1, 11, 21, and 31, respectively, and therefore are patentable over Peng for the reasons presented above. Therefore the rejections of these claims must be withdrawn.

With respect to claims 9, 19, 29, and 39, the Examiner admits that Peng does not disclose the step of indicating the language in which the electronic document is created (see the Office Action, e.g., at page 7, paragraph 32). The Examiner apparently takes Official Notice that modifying the disclosed apparatus of Peng to indicate the language in which the electronic documents is created (see the Office Action, e.g., at page 7, paragraph 32). Even if the Examiner's allegations with respect to the knowledge generally available at the time of invention, and the motivation for modifying Peng are accepted *arguendo*, Peng still does not teach or suggest all of the features of the claimed invention. Claims 9, 19, 29, and 39 depend from claims 1, 11, 21, and 31, respectively, and therefore are patentable over Peng for the reasons presented above. Therefore the rejections of these claims must be withdrawn.

With respect to claims 10, 20, 30, and 40, the Examiner admits that Peng does not disclose the step of identifying a character set for the language indicated (see the Office Action, e.g., at page 7, paragraph 33). The Examiner apparently takes Official Notice that modifying the disclosed apparatus of Peng to identify a character set for the language indicated (see the Office Action, e.g., at page 7, paragraph 32). Even if the Examiner's allegations with respect to the knowledge generally available at the time of invention, and the motivation for modifying Peng are accepted *arguendo*, Peng still does not teach or suggest all of the features of the claimed invention. Claims 10, 20, 30, and 40 depend from claims 1, 11, 21, and 31, respectively, and therefore are patentable over Peng for the reasons presented above. Therefore the rejections of these claims must be withdrawn.

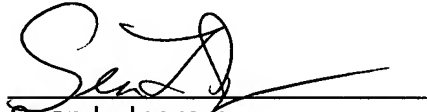
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Reply and Amendment Under 37 C.F.R. §1.111

If the Examiner believes, for any reason, that personal communication will expedite prosecution of this application, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned at the number provided.

Dated: March 9, 2005

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Sean L. Ingram', written over a horizontal line.

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